

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1883.



**WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1883.**

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COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President of the United States.
President.—EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL.D.
Secretary.—ROBERT C. FOX, Esq.
Treasurer.—E. FRANCIS RIGGS, Esq.

Directors.—HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD, Senator from Del.; HON. JOHN A. KASSON, M. C. from Iowa; HON. J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, M. C. from Va., representing the Congress of the United States; HON. HENRY L. DAVES, of Mass.; HON. WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, of Ind.; REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.; JAMES C. MCGUIRE, Esq.; WILLIAM W. CORCORAN, Esq., Hon. W. McKEE DUNN.

COLLEGE FACULTY.

President and Professor of Moral and Political Science.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL.D.
Professor of Mental Science and English Philology.—SAMUEL PORTER, M. A.
Professor of History and Languages.—EDWARD A. FAY, Ph. D.
Professor of Natural Science.—REV. JOHN W. CHICKERING, JR., M. A.

Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.—JOSEPH C. GORDON, M. A.
Assistant Professor of History and English.—J. BURTON HOTCHKISS, M. A.
Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Latin.—AMOS G. DRAPER, M. A.
Instructor in Gymnastics.—JOHN J. CHICKERING, B. A.
Instructor in Drawing.—ARTHUR D. BRYANT, B. Ph.

FACULTY OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

President.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL.D.
Instructors.—JAMES DENISON, M. A., Principal; MELVILLE BALLARD, M. S.; THEODORE A. KIESEL, B. Ph.; MRS. E. S. DAVIS.

Instructor in Articulation.—MARY T. G. GORDON.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor.—JOHN B. WIGHT.
Attending Physician.—N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.
Matron.—Miss ELLEN GORDON.

Assistant Matron.—Miss MARGARET ALLEN.
Master of Shop.—ALMON BRYANT.
Steward.—H. M. VAN NESS.

REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, near Washington, D. C., October 30, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ended June 30, 1883:

The pupils remaining in the institution on the 1st of July, 1882, numbered.....	66
Admitted during the year	28
Since admitted.....	12
Total.....	106

Under instruction since July 1, 1882: Males, 89; females, 17. Of these 41 have been in the collegiate department, representing 18 States and the Federal District, and 65 in the primary department. A list of the names of the pupils connected with the institution since July 1, 1882, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

General good health has prevailed in the institution since the date of our last report. No pupils have died and the cases of illness which have occurred, comparatively few in number, have yielded readily to treatment.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The work of instruction in the several departments of the institution has proceeded as in recent years. Besides the intellectual courses, the success in which has been highly satisfactory, instruction has been given in articulation to nearly two-thirds of the pupils of the primary department with very gratifying results. Special physical training has been afforded all the older pupils in the gymnasium, and an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of carpentering and cabinet-making was afforded to such boys in the primary department as were capable of profiting thereby.

LECTURES.

Lectures have been delivered during the year by the professors and instructors in the two departments as follows:

To the students of the collegiate department:

- The Brotherhood of Nations. President Gallandet.
- The Inductive Method in Science. Professor Porter.
- Origin of Civilization. Professor Fay.

Astronomy. Professor Chickering.

Man Superior to the Law of Natural Selection. Professor Gordon.

Marshal Von Blucher. Assistant Professor Hotchkiss.

Ænidos, Liber Quartus. Assistant Professor Draper.

To the pupils of the primary department:

The Treason of Arnold. By Mr. Denison.

Life and Character of George Washington. By Mr. Ballard.

Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln. By Mr. Kiesel.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The exercises of the regular public anniversary of our collegiate department took place on the 16th of May.

The occasion was honored by the presence of the honorable Secretary of the Interior and other representatives of the Executive Department of the Government, Justices of the Supreme Court, and members of the Diplomatic Corps, and many distinguished citizens.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., pastor of the New York Avenue Church. The candidates for degrees presented essays as follows:

Dissertation.—Physical Culture for this Country. Charles Clifford Griffin, District of Columbia.

Oration.—Maria Theresa. Harry Reed, Wisconsin.

Dissertation.—Addison as a Humorist. Thomas Francis Fox, New York.

Oration.—Early Home Training. James Lewis Smith, Minnesota.

MEMORIAL OF THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

At this stage of the proceedings the president of the college informed the audience that a marble bust of the late General Garfield, patron of the institution during his Presidency of the United States, had been recently placed in the hall and would presently be unveiled. He called the attention of the audience to the following statement from the Garfield Memorial Committee, copies of which had been distributed:

The bust of the late President Garfield, to-day unveiled, is presented to the college by the deaf people of the United States and a few of their friends.

These people have wished to place this memorial here in honor of the warm interest and intelligent and effective support which Garfield constantly gave throughout his long public career to the cause of their higher education. They have a strong affection for his memory, because his interest in their elevation was so entirely apart from the ordinary interests of a political career; because he based his support of their claim to education upon broad grounds of public good, and not upon that mistaken conception of their condition which makes them mere objects of charity. He being thus distinguished, and, at the same time, sharing with all the friends of the deaf the sympathetic promptings of a warm and generous heart to aid those who are waging an unequal conflict with the world, it is but natural that the deaf people of the land should have added to their admiration and gratitude, as citizens, for the work of a wise and conscientious statesman, the deeper and more enthusiastic feeling for an appreciative friend.

Answering quickly to the dictates of this feeling these people suggested in their public letters, soon after President Garfield's untimely death, that it would be appropriate for them to place some memorial of their distinguished friend within the precincts of this college, whose halls had so often been honored by his presence and resounded to the echo of his broad-minded, large-hearted words. This suggestion, spontaneous in itself, was but the public expression of a strong desire for some memorial of the kind already existing among the faculty and students of the college; and its frequent reiteration by the deaf people at large induced the faculty to announce that it would receive subscriptions up to \$1,200, wherewith to place a bust of Garfield in the chapel hall.

The response from all parts of the country was so immediate that within nine

months the committee was compelled to decline further subscriptions, as more than the amount asked for had already been received.

The execution of the bust was intrusted to Mr. Daniel C. French, an artist whose name is a guarantee of the excellence of his work; and that work is now before us, a memorial for future years of the man whose greatness but made him the more mindful of the silent people who to-day show their love in doing honor to his memory.

To show how widespread is the feeling of the deaf to which we have referred—how the North and the South, the East and the West have joined in placing the memorial in this hall—we give the distribution of the subscriptions by States. The names of some States do not appear, because, having no schools for the deaf, they send such children to the schools of neighboring States. Still other States were shut out by the prompt and liberal response of those whose names are given.

Very many of these subscriptions, running up into hundreds, were of one cent each; the great majority were of one dollar or less; few exceeded five dollars. The number of individual contributors amounts to more than two thousand.*

RECEIPTS FROM TWENTY-SIX STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1. California	\$50 00	16. Mississippi.....	\$15 10
2. Colorado	5 00	17. Missouri.....	35 00
3. Connecticut	31 15	18. New York	447 29
4. District of Columbia.....	191 60	19. Ohio	138 88
5. Georgia	15 60	20. Pennsylvania.....	184 86
6. Illinois	77 00	21. Rhode Island	12 00
7. Indiana	13 61	22. South Carolina	17 15
8. Iowa	45 47	23. Tennessee	18 25
9. Kentucky	12 64	24. Texas	31 85
10. Louisiana.....	1 00	25. Vermont.....	3 25
11. Maine	1 00	26. West Virginia	5 00
12. Maryland	30 35	27. Wisconsin	12 12
13. Massachusetts	34 50		
14. Michigan	6 70		
15. Minnesota	25 15		
		Total.....	1,461 52

JOHN B. HOTCHKISS,
AMOS G. DRAPER,
THOS. H. COLEMAN,
T. FRANCIS FOX,
SAMUEL S. HAAS,
PHILIP J. HASENSTAB,
OLOF HANSON,

Committee.

The president of the college then introduced Mr. E. A. Hodgson, of New York City, editor of the Deaf Mutes' Journal, who delivered the following address:

MR. HODGSON'S ADDRESS.

We meet to-day to dedicate a humble tribute to a noble man, to commemorate the earnest aid and zealous friendship of James A. Garfield to the deaf and dumb.

This memorial represents the loving remembrance and silent homage of many thousand grateful hearts.

Garfield was the champion of our educational rights. He understood the lamentable helplessness of the untaught deaf-mute, he knew that although deafness might be an impediment it was not a barrier to the acquisition of knowledge, he recognized the fact that the loss of the sense of hearing did not impair the intellectual faculties, and he ever lent his powerful aid to place within the grasp of the deaf and dumb the means of obtaining the highest education that their abilities would permit.

* To make up this aggregate there were one thousand four hundred and forty-seven actual subscriptions, the remainder being made up through the agency of six societies, two lectures given by graduates of the college, and a contribution from the officers and pupils of an institution where no names were furnished.

Mr. H. P. Arms, of Philadelphia, a deaf lithographer, who has until recently been connected with the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb as an instructor in his art, has agreed to furnish at his own expense one thousand copies of a lithograph of the memorial to be distributed among the contributors, and it is proposed to purchase with a portion of the unexpended balance of the fund additional impressions of the lithograph, so that each subscriber whose name is known may receive a copy.

There was a time when no one believed it possible to impart knowledge to the deaf. The avenue of communication, the ear, being closed, it was a problem how to get at the understanding. In an uneducated condition, life to the deaf-mute is almost without meaning. The eye sees, but the mind fails to comprehend—the powers of conception cannot be exercised, the reasoning faculties are not brought into play. There is no idea of God, no knowledge of the promised hereafter, no hope beyond the fleeting shadows of to-day. Seventy years have not yet elapsed since all the deaf and dumb of America were in this black darkness of ignorance. But one day a noble man, the father of the president of this college, met and was touched by the forlorn condition of a little deaf and dumb girl, who stood apart from her companions, unable to participate in their merry games or share their happy laughter, and looked on with sad and wistful eyes. He approached her, and by degrees and through ingenious expedients succeeded in reaching her understanding, and from that day his sympathies and services were enlisted in the cause of the deaf and dumb. Hearing that methods were in vogue in Europe by which the deaf might be taught, he sailed for that continent, and although attempts were made to frustrate him in the accomplishment of his mission, at last succeeded in becoming possessed of the secret system which was to unlock so many minds. He returned to this country, bringing with him an educated deaf-mute from France, and on the 15th of April, 1817, began to teach the first class of deaf-mutes, numbering seven. This was the beginning of the first institution for the instruction of deaf-mutes in America. At the present day there are fifty-five institutions, with an aggregate of over 6,000 pupils, and since that humble beginning over 23,000 deaf-mutes have been taught and have enjoyed the blessing of an educated mind.

Such, in brief, is the origin and development of deaf-mute education in this country; but through all the years that followed the initial effort, not one day has passed unmarked by an expenditure of toil and thought and talent to enhance our educational welfare.

Although the best methods that ingenuity and study can devise are practiced in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, it is by no means easy to educate them. The discouragements and disadvantages encountered are unknown and unrecognized by the great majority of people. Only a few even of the learned and intelligent have seen and understood the amount of individual effort and labor and patience and skill required, and foremost among this number was our martyr President. In his native State, Ohio, he at all times showed great interest in the education of the "silent class," and when this college was struggling against public disregard and individual prejudice then was Garfield's voice raised loud in its behalf. He did not plead for us as a class of unfortunates having a lien on public sympathy. He maintained that it was not only right and just, but would be an act of wise legislation to give to the deaf and dumb the opportunity for becoming possessed of a higher education than the primary institutions afforded. Is it any wonder that the deaf and dumb loved and respected, honored and revered the man, who thus voiced their wants and fought for the enlargement of their educational privileges? And when the news flashed through the land that Garfield was laid low, when stern-visaged men and white-faced women repeated the sad intelligence with sorrowing dismay, only God knew how keen the grief, how deep the sorrow felt by those upon whose lips His hand had placed the seal of silence. Throughout his long illness many a silent chorus of unvoiced prayers went up to heaven asking that God would spare our President and our friend. With tender sympathy in their hearts they stood with the world of humanity around his bedside, watching with pitying admiration the brave but unequal struggle, and joined in the earnest sigh of sorrow that circled round the world when his great heart had been forever stilled.

"The willow bends unbroken when angry tempests blow,
The stately oak is levelled, and all its strength laid low;
So fell that tower of manhood, undaunted, patient, strong,
Who with brave heart and courage kept back grim death so long."

When it was suggested to raise a fund for a memorial I need not mention how willingly and quickly the deaf and dumb responded. Suffice it to say that in a very short time the committee were reluctantly compelled to announce that no more subscriptions would be received, and thus to stop the steady flow of offerings that were swelling the amount far above the estimated necessity.

Here in this college to whose success he so largely contributed, here in this hall which has echoed with the music of his voice, here where he has clasped hands with his silent friends and spoken words of encouragement and inspiration, we place this modest but enduring tribute of our love and praise. It will prove an instructive reminder to all who may enter here. Step by step it will recall the story of his life. It will picture the rude home and frugal fare of his childhood, when he did the household work and helped his toiling mother; it will recount the sturdy independence of the barefooted boy who tramped along the towpath many a weary mile; it will reveal the indomitable courage and perseverance of the young man who studied and worked

and paid his way through a school and a collegiate education; it will speak of his energetic and conscientious labors as a teacher and as president of Hiram College; it will call to mind the hero of Chicanunga, when as a gallant soldier and patriot he fought for the honor of his country; it will record his honorable and serviceable career in the Congress of our nation; it will portray the great meeting of representative Republicans in Chicago, his unexpected and enthusiastic nomination for President of the United States, his subsequent glorious victory, and, last of all, his sad, sad death.

Long may it remain, keeping the name and fame of James A. Garfield ever fresh and green, carrying with it lessons of truth and virtue and heroic courage, and speaking to future generations of the deaf and dumb in the language which they can best understand—the language of silence.

The president of the college then introduced Mr. Robert Patterson, an instructor in the Ohio Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Columbus, and a graduate of this college in 1870, who delivered the following address:

MR. PATTERSON'S ADDRESS.

We are aware that it is beyond our power to heighten the luster of Garfield's glory, or to add to the universal sense of his greatness by anything that we can say or do here. All the world has bowed in homage to his name, and the voice of eloquence has pronounced his highest praise. The pen of history will embalm his deeds in "the eternal drama of humanity," and the genius of art will ever be evoked to perpetuate his form and features and render them "a precious seeing to the eye."

Still, is the desire idle and presumptuous which seeks to do honor to his memory on this day, on this spot, and in the presence of this audience? Does not the proof of the true greatness of a man lie in this, that each fresh eulogy of him brings forth praises that have not been sung before, and that each monument reared to his memory is born of a different impulse?

This tribute of affection which we, on this occasion, tender to Garfield, and the bust of him which we have met to place in the custody of this seat of learning, are offered not so much to the memory of Garfield, the soldier, or to Garfield, the statesman, or to Garfield, the President, as to *Garfield the friend of the deaf and dumb and the champion of the National Deaf-Mute College*. As patriots, we are proud of the achievements of the soldier; as citizens of this glorious Union, we admire the abilities of the statesman and revere the dignity of the President; but as students and alumni of this college, we love the friend who loved it, and are grateful both for his faith in it when it was trembling in the balance as an experiment and for his noble protection of it when its very existence was threatened.

It is a remarkable fact that this college was brought into existence at a time when the nation was struggling in the throes of a great civil war. And not less remarkable is it that when it stood in need of a champion in the halls of Congress, Garfield was there to aid it with all the strength of his enthusiastic nature. Who knows that but for the wonderful activity of the human mind which was developed during that terrible war this college would not have been delayed much longer? And who doubts that but for Garfield it would have encountered greater obstacles?

It would now be an ungracious task to review the skepticism, the derision, and the animosity which attended the inception of the college. When we compare the obstacles that lay in its path with ultimate triumph, the heroic struggle with the victory, we can but thank God that He intrusted the interests of the college to the hands of one who possessed the ardor and pertinacity of an enthusiast combined with the patience and foresight of a practical teacher to make it a success; and we thank Him also that He gave to the college, in the person of Garfield, a friend who stood by it in its infancy, and who, in the midst of its adversity, stood shoulder to shoulder with its youthful president, as he was bravely bearing it onward, and whispered in his ear,

"Bate not a jot
Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer
Right onward;"

and stood ready to help him bear it up and on to the prosperity seen here and all around us to-day.

Let it not be thought that it is meant in this connection to undervalue the friendship and services rendered the college by other friends; very far from it. Who can ever forget what Amos Kendall, of blessed memory, did for the college? Who does not remember what Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Rufus P. Spalding, of Ohio, and George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, accomplished in its behalf? They all did nobly, and their names are engraved upon the tablets of our memories as in letters of gold, and will always be linked with the history of the college. But to Garfield we dedicate the honors of this hour, because he ever proved a true friend to the deaf. Though

engrossed with the cares of state while holding an arduous and responsible position in Congress, he still found time and opportunities to espouse the cause of our education; while occupying the highest position in the land with its correspondingly manifold cares and responsibilities, he still retained his lively interest in the college. Such disinterested devotion in high places is so rare that it surely merits the highest praise and gratitude we are capable of giving.

Garfield's first visit to the college was made in 1865, after it had been in operation but one year. Was it curiosity that attracted him hither? Had he not been long before familiar with the deaf and dumb? Let us go back to the time when he was in the Ohio State senate; let us follow him in his by no means unfrequent visits to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Columbus; let us see with our mind's eye the enthusiasm and interest which burned in his teacher's soul as he passed from one school room to another, and the admiration, enjoyment, and intelligence which shone out of his scholars' eyes as he drank in the droll pantomime of one and the graceful and dignified signs of another; let us watch the zeal with which he participated in the social parties, in the girls' humble sitting room—not even that unlucky collision with a post in the room, which cut a gash above the eye and drew blood, could dampen his ardor; let us go farther, and behold him among the boys on the playground, measuring his strength at the wicket bat with them—not even the gaze of the dignified Salmon P. Chase, who was wont to pause in his daily passing to and fro, could make him think of bending a retreat.

Is it not more natural than wonderful that when Garfield came to the national House of Representatives, and found that there was an institution for the deaf and dumb in the District of Columbia he should have sought it out? And when he saw that there was a collegiate department in connection with it, and had listened to the earnest arguments of its president, is it to be wondered at that he gave his heart to the cause? Was it mere sentimentality that impelled him so to do? The long fifteen years he stood by the college when it was in its infancy, when it came down, as it did, into the depths of trial, when its enemies spoke of it in open derision, when lukewarm friends grew cold towards it; the pride and joy he felt in its success—let these answer!

To Garfield's farseeing vision the college prophesied the future uplifting of the deaf. He looked beyond the physical infirmity of deafness into the depths of the soul, and recognized only the elements of a common humanity; he beheld, with intuitive wisdom, that the sensitive principle of the body needed only to be warmed, quickened, and strengthened by a higher education than that afforded by the State institutions, to be capable of enjoying the freer, deeper, richer, inward life which sweetens human happiness; he perceived, with rare discernment, that the mind, thus disciplined by classical culture and ennobled by wider vistas of thought, would spread its wings and soar above the trammels of deafness, and enter upon a larger range of work and responsibility; and he felt that it was his duty as a man and a priest of national economy to act out the motto which he had years before appended to his name in the visitors' register upon the occasion of his first visit to the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Institution—"Da Aures."

It is thus obvious that, possessed of a deep interest in the college, Garfield devoted his ability and influence to its welfare with a zeal which nothing could diminish. His own intelligent inspection of its scholarship begat a faith which gave force and eloquence to his appeals in its behalf. Thus inspired by a noble interest, and thus working for the college, he gained a warm and strong attachment for it; for its faculty, and, most of all, for its students, which many a time drew his footsteps hither. It is delightful to recall both his social and his official visits here. We can yet see him as he was wont to appear among us—dignified and manly in his bearing; in his keen eye beamed pride and satisfaction, as he noted the growing vigor and usefulness of the college, and in his smile a winning grace as he looked on us or took us by the hand. It is equally pleasing to recall the words of good will and encouragement with which he always was ready when called upon to speak. He had broad and liberal views of the work of the college; he disclaimed to speak of it as a charity; he called it "enlightened selfishness on the part of the Government" to maintain and carry it on, and in this he displayed a wisdom far in advance of many of his contemporaries.

Such was the man and friend whose memory we commemorate to-day.

O rare friend! we thank thee that thou hadst confidence in our higher education; we thank thee that thou didst make such exertions to place our *Alma Mater* on a firm foundation.

Sad it is to think that he is gone—he who was so good and great.

"Gone, but nothing can bereave him
Of the force he made his own
Being here, and we believe him
Something far advanced in state,
And that he wears a truer crown
Than any wreath that man can weave him."

Yet that he ever may be held in grateful remembrance by us, this visible presentment of his noble countenance is to-day offered to the National Deaf-Mute College. May it remain here as long as these walls shall stand, to testify our appreciation of him, to refresh our memory of his labors in our behalf, and to whisper to posterity of his love for the college. May it be the means of drawing to us other such advocates—men to believe in us, and to sympathize in our intellectual and moral efforts. And may it aid to make the general feeling toward the deaf less a feeling of commiseration and an assumption of their inferiority—more a feeling of equality as “units of humanity.”

STUDENTS AND ALUMNI: We do well in thus giving a public expression of our affection and honor for Garfield; but honor, true and enduring, can come only from our inner selves. Let us emulate the tireless vigil he kept at the shrine of knowledge, which won for him the admiration and confidence of the nation; let us imitate the purity and nobility of heart which made him a blessing to the world; and let us copy the simplicity and sincerity of character which made him a king among men. Then, and then only, will we confer true honor upon his efforts in our behalf and upon our *Alma Mater* forever!

At the request of the president of the college, Col. A. F. Rockwell then read the following letter from Mrs. Garfield:

MRS. GARFIELD'S LETTER.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 5, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: With my regrets, pray accept my thanks for your invitation to me to be present at the unveiling of General Garfield's bust.

I recognize most gratefully the honor shown to his memory in this gift from the deaf-mutes to the institution at Kendall Green, and I desire to be remembered as with continued interest in the college and in friendship with its patrons.

With sentiments of high regard, I am, very truly, yours,

LUCRETIA R. GARFIELD.

To the GENTLEMEN OF THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, *Kendall Green*.

The bust of Garfield was then unveiled by the artist, Mr. Daniel C. French, of Concord, Mass. Its place in the hall is at the right of the platform, and it is supported on a handsomely carved mahogany bracket pedestal, made from designs kindly furnished by Mr. John G. Hill, lately Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

The following inscription is engraved upon a bronze plate which fills a panel in the bracket just below the bust:

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD,

Advocate in Congress of the Higher
Education of the Deaf.

1865-1880.

Ex-Officio Patron of this Institution, 1881.

This Memorial is a Tribute of Gratitude
from the Alumni and Friends of
Institutions for the Deaf in
America.

At the conclusion of the Garfield memorial exercises, the president of the college announced that the Board of Directors had conferred the honorary degree of master of arts on Edward Allen Hodgson, of New York, and the same degree in course on Robert Patterson, of Ohio.

The members of the graduating class, Messrs. Smith, Reed, Fox, and Griffin, were then presented by the president of the college to the Board of Directors as candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts.

The exercises of the day were closed with the benediction by Rev. John H. Elliott, D. D., rector of Ascension Church.

At the close of the academic year in June, degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year now under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

I.—SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account.....	\$1,108 28
Received from Treasury of the United States.....	55,000 00
Received from sale of live-stock.....	234 45
Received from sale of wheat.....	177 50
Received from manual-labor fund.....	313 20
Received from board and tuition.....	3,921 23
Received from old material sold.....	19 15
Received for work done in shop.....	178 46
Received for damage to grounds.....	2 75
Received from sale of old wagon.....	40 00
Received from sale of grease.....	35 57
Received from sale of old carpets.....	54 90
Received from sale of old metal.....	26 17
Received from sale of old lumber.....	50 00
Found in the laundry.....	6 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for salaries and wages out of appropriations by Congress.....	\$21,990 85
Expended for salaries and wages out of funds belonging to the institution.....	6,115 20
Expended for groceries.....	2,588 47
Expended for meats.....	4,508 96
Expended for potatoes.....	517 50
Expended for household and incidental expenses, marketing, &c.....	2,410 19
Expended for butter and eggs.....	2,312 24
Expended for repairs.....	3,226 12
Expended for permanent improvements.....	4,284 53
Expended for furniture.....	825 88
Expended for books and stationery.....	561 41
Expended for farm tools, seeds, &c.....	204 87
Expended for lumber.....	697 34
Expended for printing.....	257 25
Expended for ice.....	220 42
Expended for medicines and chemicals.....	272 24
Expended for carriages and for repairs.....	458 00
Expended for hardware.....	430 28
Expended for fuel.....	2,336 10
Expended for blacksmithing.....	101 50
Expended for harness and repairs.....	86 35
Expended for rent of telephones.....	135 00
Expended for flour and feed.....	713 45
Expended for dry goods, shoes, clothing, &c.....	361 97
Expended for gas.....	996 06
Expended for paints, oils, &c.....	313 85
Expended for flowers and plants.....	126 50
Expended for milk.....	665 69
Expended for entertainment of pupils.....	35 00
Expended for medical and surgical attendance.....	493 00
Expended for illustrative apparatus.....	100 05
Expended for board and care of pupil at institution for feeble-minded children.....	300 00
Expended for bread.....	1,135 29
Expended for the Board of Directors.....	229 70
Expended for concrete roadway.....	8-4 56
Balance.....	211 24

61,167 66

II.—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

RECEIPTS.

Received from Treasury of the United States \$5,500 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for excavating for barn	\$345 00
Expended for material and brickwork	316 04
Expended for plumbing	98 46
Expended for wages	1,308 06
Expended for lumber	1,637 36
Expended for slating	400 00
Expended for painting	70 00
Expended for carpenter's work	885 50
Expended for grading	98 48
Expended for concrete roadways	284 40
Expended for lightning-rods	56 50
	<hr/>
	5,500 00

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, have already been submitted :

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses and for books and illustrative apparatus, for general repairs, and improvements, \$55,000.

For the improvement and inclosure of the grounds and repairs of buildings, \$5,000.

The first estimate is the same in amount as the appropriation for the current year and also for last year.

It is expected that the number of our pupils will be larger next year than it now is, but it is hoped that, with economy, the expenses of the institution may be kept within the amount asked for.

The sum estimated for the improvement and inclosure of the grounds and repairs of buildings will be very much needed.

The construction of the intercepting sewer on Boundary street, which has been a source of great inconvenience during the past three years, will be carried completely by our front during the next two months. The condition in which the street and fence is left renders the expenditure of a considerable amount of money by the institution absolutely necessary in order to place the premises in even a decent condition. If Congress would appropriate double the amount asked for in the estimate, the money could be expended without the slightest risk of any imputation of extravagance being brought against the management of the institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the Board of Directors.

E. M. GALLAUDET,
President.

Hon. HENRY M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

- From Connecticut.*—John S. Comstock.
From Delaware.—Timothy Hyde.
From Georgia.—Edward Caswell Duncan.
From Illinois.—George M. W. L. Booker, James Henry Cloud, John Wesley Hammack, Thomas Lynch, Michael Gerald McCarthy, George W. Patton, Michael Sullivan.
From Indiana.—Albert Berg, Charles V. Dantzer, Philip Joseph Hasenstab, Charles Kerney, Walter M. Marsh, Nathaniel Field Morrow.
From Iowa.—Albert Francis Adams, John Elmer Standacher.
From Maryland.—George W. Veditz.
From Massachusetts.—Alva Warren Orcutt.
From Minnesota.—Olof Hanson, James Lewis Smith.
From Missouri.—Harry Gross, Herbert Lord Johnson, jr.
From Nebraska.—Charles Wesley Collins, Elliott Scott Waring.
From New Jersey.—Samuel Gaston Davidson.
From New York.—John Henry Dundon, Thomas Francis Fox, Charles William Hathaway, Harvey Tennice Robertson.
From Ohio.—Edward P. Cleary, Charles Solomon Deem, Birt Hughes.
From Pennsylvania.—Browster Randall Allabaugh, John Archibald Boland, William Brookshire, Henry W. Hagy, Samuel S. Haas, Edward Clarence Harah, Edwin Warren L. North.
From Tennessee.—Lewis Arthur Palmer.
From Virginia.—Robert Bell, jr., 2d.
From Wisconsin.—Myron J. Clark, Harry Reed, Warren Robison.
From the District of Columbia.—Charles Clifford Griffin.
From Ireland.—Robert Stewart Lyons.

IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Females.

Ida R. Chase.....	District of Columbia.
Alverdia Cornog.....	Delaware.
Jeanette Dailey.....	District of Columbia.
Mary Dailey.....	District of Columbia.
Christiana Denson.....	District of Columbia.
Henrietta Erbeck.....	District of Columbia.
Elizabeth Fagen.....	Delaware.
Katie Fogarty.....	District of Columbia.
Maggie Hyde.....	Delaware.
Irene B. Martin.....	District of Columbia.
Eliza O'Callaghan.....	District of Columbia.
Gertrude Schofield.....	District of Columbia.
Rosina Scott.....	District of Columbia.
Mary D. K. Senkind.....	District of Columbia.
Eliza Thompson.....	District of Columbia.
Clara V. White.....	District of Columbia.
Anna May Wood.....	Montana.

Males.

Anthony Allen.....	District of Columbia.
Frank Adams.....	Indiana.
E. J. Adams, jr.....	Maryland.
William M. Argo.....	Delaware.
Walter Argo.....	Delaware.
Robert Bell, jr., 2d.....	Virginia.
Herbert G. Bellows.....	Massachusetts.
John A. Boland.....	Pennsylvania.

John H. Boston	District of Columbia.
Henry C. Boucher	Pennsylvania.
William H. Catlett	District of Columbia.
James Comley	Indiana.
Raymond J. Cone	Virginia.
John Francis Craig	District of Columbia.
Josiah Cuffey	Fortress Monroe.
Robert W. Dailey	District of Columbia.
Thomas Davis	District of Columbia.
David J. Downing	Delaware.
Morris T. Fell	Delaware.
Bladen Gibson	Virginia.
Reuben S. Hill	District of Columbia.
Timothy Hyde	Delaware.
Jeremiah P. Hyde	Delaware.
John C. Jump	Delaware.
Thomas F. Keelins	Delaware.
Charles H. Keyser	District of Columbia.
Charles E. D. Krigbaum	District of Columbia.
Joseph M. Landon	District of Columbia.
Frank A. Leitner	Maryland.
George M. Leitner	Maryland.
Joseph Lyles	District of Columbia.
John A. Lynch	Delaware.
Walter M. Marsh	Indiana.
John McEvilly	Delaware.
Edwin W. S. North	Pennsylvania.
John O'Rourke	District of Columbia.
Russel S. Painter	Colorado.
Thomas H. Peters	Montana.
Charles W. Purcell	Virginia.
Harvey T. Robertson	New York.
George T. Sanders	Massachusetts.
Frank Stewart	District of Columbia.
James Smith	District of Columbia.
Henry R. Spahr	Pennsylvania.
William J. Rich	District of Columbia.
George V. Warren	District of Columbia.
Jonathan G. White	Delaware.
Frank G. Wurdeman	District of Columbia.

REGULATIONS!

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September, and closing on 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the last of March; the third beginning the 1st of April, and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay-pupils is \$150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. The Government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the Army or Navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course, the Board of Directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal for this object will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at a quarter past 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind and the indigent feeble-minded of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia.

Persons desiring to avail themselves of these provisions are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.

